Hon'ble Judges on 7th August, 2007 but Full Court did not favour setting up of Benches of the Supreme Court outside Delhi. However, Advocate-on-Record or a petitioner-in-person can file cases in the Supreme Court of India through Internet.

Voters' lists

1578. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are separate voters' lists for elections to Assembly, Parliament and local bodies like Panchayats and Nagar Palikas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would take steps to ensure single voters' lists for all the elections; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) The Election Commission of India maintains voters' list for elections to the House of the People and States' Legislative Assemblies. Most of the States, however, have their separate voter lists for their local bodies' elections as presently there is no provision in the Constitution/laws for a common voter list for all these elections.

(c) The Government has received suggestions for a common voter list for all these elections, which is, however, possible to implement only if all the State Governments agree for it and make suitable amendments in their respective State laws.

(d) Does not arise.

Compulsory voting

1579. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the laws to make voting by all the eligible voters compulsory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the necessary amendments would be made and the reasons for the delay, if any, in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration with the Government to make voting compulsory. The issue has been considered by the Committee on Electoral Reforms, 1990 (Dinesh Goswami Committee) and also discussed in the meeting of all political parties on electoral reforms held in 1998. The measure was, however, not found to be acceptable because of the practical difficulties involved in its implementation.

(d) Does not arise.

Right of daughters in immovable properties

1580. SHRI MOTIUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the daughters have the right, in immovable properties and not in movable properties/cash, jewellery etc. of their fathers' self-acquired property; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Indian Succession Act, 1925 does not have any difference over the rights of daughters in respect of immovable and movable property.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply (a) above.

Law colleges

†1581. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges for legal education in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some such colleges are imparting education in law, without any recognition from the Bar Council of India; and

(c) if so, the number of such colleges and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) The Bar Council of India has informed that there are 789 Colleges for Legal Education in the Country. A list of such Law Colleges State-wise as on 01-07-2007 is annexed as Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Bar Council of India has informed that there are no law colleges imparting legal education in the country without its approval of affiliation. If it detects any such college functioning in the country without its approval of affiliation, the students of such law college will not be eligible for enrolment as advocates.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.